Aralia spinosa L. Prickly ash. Clarke, Walker, Sumter.
Chimaphila maculata (L.) Pursh. Rat's-bane. Whitfield.
Gaylussacia dumosa (Andr.) T. & G. Gopher-berry. Bulloch.
Vaccinium arboreum Marsh. Sparkleberry. Coffee.
Vaccinium stamineum L. Gooseberry. Sumter.
Galax aphylla L. Colt-foot. Whitfield.
Asclepias humistrata Walt. Wild cotton. Bulloch.
Tecoma radicans (L.) DC. Cow-itch. Sumter.

Reputed to be poisonous to the touch, probably on account of its similarity in habit to *Rhus radicans*.

Cephalanthus occidentalis L. Button-willow. Sumter.
Diodia teres Walt. Poverty-weed. Sumter. Poor-land weed. Coffee. Poor Joe. Spalding.
Pinckneya pubens Mx. Maiden's blushes. Bulloch.

Doubtless so called on account of the color of its enlarged calyx-segments.

Eupatorium compositifolium Walt. Dog-fennel. Bulloch.

This and *Anthemis Cotula*, the dog-fennel of north Georgia, are not usually found in the same vicinity, hence there is little if any confusion of names.

Trilisa odoratissima (Walt.) Cass. Deer-tongue. Sumter, etc.
Pterocaulon undulatum (Walt.) Mohr. Black-root. Coffee.

The roots are said to possess valuable medicinal properties.

Gnaphalium obtusifolium L. Rabbit-tobacco. Whitfield, etc.

Known universally by this name in Georgia. The dried leaves are smoked by boys.

New York City.

NOTES ON LYCOPODIUM TRISTACHYUM PURSH (L. CHAMAECYPARISSUS A. BR.)

By B. D. Gilbert

Having gathered a considerable amount of this lycopod the past summer (1901), at the station near Alder Creek, N. Y., I noticed some features which may be of interest to collectors. The neighborhood of Alder Creek is a vast bed of sand, said to be in some places sixteen feet thick. The hills, as well as the plain, are

covered with sand, but this does not prevent a fine growth of trees. The hill west of the railroad station is a good example of this and it is here that the lycopods grow in great profusion. There are four species, viz.: *Lycopodium tristachyum*, *L. complanatum*, *L. annotinum* and *L. clavatum*, besides an occasional *L. obscurum*. The most common of all these is *L. complanatum*. *Lycopodium tristachyum* grows in the woods which are composed of deciduous trees, maple, beech, birch, etc. The soil is pure sand. When you come to an open spot this species is replaced by *L. complanatum*, which does not seem to be as fond of the shade as its congener. *L. tristachyum* does not fruit so freely as *L. complanatum* and there are many barren shoots. As has been noticed before, the running stems lie below the surface of the soil, but the habit of the plant is the same as that of this whole section. It throws up single stems at intervals which, at a distance of about 2 inches from the soil begin to branch and produce fan-shaped stems covered with leaves in 4 ranks, but not flat as in *L. complanatum*. These leafy stems are much longer and slenderer and more drooping than in *L. complanatum*. There are sometimes as many as 4 long fruit-peduncles produced from different parts of the main upright stem and not in the least connected with each other, but generally growing to the same height, so that there may be an inch or two of difference in their length. At the top, each of these bears 2 to 4 spikes about an inch long, preferably 4 of them. Here again there is a difference which cannot be detected in the pressed plants. In *L. complanatum* the short pedicels of the spikes make an elbow from which the spikes stand up erect, so that in case there are 4 spikes they form an exact square, or if 3 only, then an exact triangle, the spikes standing up like candles out of a candelabrum. In *L. tristachyum* the pedicels are more slender and rise directly from the spot where they branch, without the elbow but in an oblique direction. This difference is very noticeable in the growing plant, but not particularly so in the pressed specimens.

Prof. Charles H. Peck, our New York state botanist, informs me that he has gathered *L. tristachyum* in Essex Co., N. Y., and that his impression is that it grows there more plentifully than

L. complanatum. This accords with E. J. Hill's experience related in the July Torreya. It is quite abundant at Alder Creek also, but not to the same extent as *L. complanatum.* The long slender fingers distinguish it easily from the latter species, the digits of which are short, flat and stout.

SHORTER NOTES

Spring Foliage in October.—The fall tent-caterpillar, tussock-moth, and other ravenous insects have been particularly abundant this year in the parks of New York City, and the trees in Union and Madison Squares, presented a desolate and denuded appearance at the end of August. But during September most of the trees have developed a new set of leaves, so that now, in the beginning of October, they have the fresh green beauty of May. There are exceptions here and there, however, for the elms, poplars, catalpas and the thorny locust still retain their old leaves and shabby aspect, while the maples, lindens, and button-balls make a strong contrast with their fresh green foliage. The English elms have not been eaten by insects, the catalpas only occasionally, and the poplars and thorny locusts suffered more from the excessive heat and dryness of June and July, which caused them to lose many of their first leaves. The leaves which have grown since, on the extremities of the branches, are larger and more vigorous and still remain, when all the rest are fallen.—E. G. Britton.

Field Days of the Torrey Botanical Club.—During the summer months, weekly excursions have been made by members of the Torrey Botanical Club to interesting localities in the vicinity of New York City. In order to keep in closer touch with the Club, the Botanical Garden has aimed to send on each excursion a member of its staff or an aid, who collected for the local herbarium.

On the excursion of August 17th, to Grasmere, Staten Island, S. H. Burnham represented the Garden. The following interesting plants were found: *Blephariglottis ciliaris* (L.) Rydb., in moist smilax tangles, in full bloom; *Ptilimnium capillaceum* (Mx.) Raf.;